

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION

SCOTT M.¹

Plaintiff,

v.

COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL
SECURITY,

Defendant.

Case No. 23-11842
Honorable Laurie J. Michelson
Mag. Judge David R. Grand

**ORDER ADOPTING REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION [14],
GRANTING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT
[12], AND DENYING PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY
JUDGMENT [10]**

Scott M. applied for disability insurance benefits in 2021 due to a number of conditions, including traumatic brain injury, arthritis, adjustment disorder, neuropathy, and tinnitus. (ECF No. 4-1, PageID.74.) The Commissioner of Social Security denied Scott's claim, and Scott now seeks judicial review of that denial under 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). (ECF No. 1.) On August 12, 2024, Chief Magistrate Judge David R. Grand issued a Report and Recommendation (ECF No. 14) to grant the Commissioner's motion for summary judgment (ECF No. 12), affirm the Administrative Law Judge's decision denying Scott's claim, and deny Scott's motion for summary judgment (ECF No. 10).

¹ The Committee on Court Administration and Case Management of the Judicial Conference of the United States has recommended that, due to significant privacy concerns in social security cases, federal courts should refer to claimants only by their first names and last initials.

At the conclusion of his Report and Recommendation, Judge Grand notified the parties that they were required to file any objections within fourteen days of service, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 72(b)(2) and Eastern District of Michigan Local Rule 72.1(d)(1), and that “[f]ailure to timely file objections constitutes a waiver of any further right of appeal.” (ECF 14, PageID.2020.) That deadline has passed and no objections have been filed.

The Court finds that the parties’ failure to object is a procedural default, waiving review of the magistrate judge’s findings by this Court. In *United States v. Walters*, 638 F.2d 947, 949–50 (6th Cir. 1981), the Sixth Circuit established a rule of procedural default, holding that “a party shall file objections with the district court or else waive right to appeal.” And in *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140, 149 (1985), the Supreme Court explained that the Sixth Circuit’s waiver-of-appellate-review rule rested on the assumption “that the failure to object may constitute a procedural default waiving review even at the district court level.” *See also Garrison v. Equifax Info. Servs., LLC*, No. 10-13990, 2012 WL 1278044, at *8 (E.D. Mich. Apr. 16, 2012) (“The Court is not obligated to review the portions of the report to which no objection was made.” (citing *Thomas*, 474 U.S. at 149–52)). The Supreme Court further held that this rule does not violate either the Federal Magistrates Act or the Federal Constitution. *Thomas*, 474 U.S. at 155. And “although exceptional circumstances may warrant departure from this forfeiture rule in the interests of justice, no such circumstances are present in this case.” *White v. AJM Packaging Corp.*, No. 23-1618,

2024 U.S. App. LEXIS 5824, at *4 (6th Cir. March 11, 2024) (citing *Thomas*, 474 U.S. at 155; *Keeling v. Warden, Lebanon Corr. Inst.*, 673 F.3d 452, 458 (6th Cir. 2012)).

The Court therefore finds that the parties have waived further review of the Magistrate Judge's Report and Recommendation (ECF No. 14) and adopts the recommended disposition. It follows that the Commissioner's motion for summary judgment (ECF No. 12) is GRANTED and Scott's motion for summary judgement (ECF No. 10) is DENIED. A separate judgment will follow.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: August 27, 2024

s/Laurie J. Michelson
LAURIE J. MICHELSON
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE